

ATTENDS FREE TRADE

Wages, Swells the Ranks of
Employed and Increases Poverty.

Speech for Protection by the Hon.
John M. Thurston—That Man Schwartz Identified—A Democrat Leaves His Party.

John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, spoke in a large audience last evening, at the Virginia Avenue Club. Although he carried his message somewhat on account of the coldness of the room, which made it very uncomfortable, especially for the ladies, quite a number of whom were present, he succeeded in covering the main points of the campaign very effectively, and greatly pleased his auditors. He began his address with a reference to a recent speech by ex-Secretary Vilas, who had said that the Republican party was created for one great purpose—that of saving the Nation from rebellion. That after that was completed, it was left without any great object. Mr. Thurston said that the great principle which the Republican party was fighting for during the present campaign, and the defense it was making of the system of protection, was scarcely less important than the great principle it was maintaining in 1860, for upon the system of protection depended the life of the Nation. He also scathingly denounced Mr. Vilas for his grossing praise of Cleveland, which was an endorsement of the tariff policy of the country. Mr. Thurston then went into a discussion of the tariff question, which occupied the main portion of his address. He said that whenever the time came that the tariff needed revision it certainly ought to be undertaken by its friends. Whenever the Democrats began to talk about revising the tariff the people of this country would look on with apprehension—that is, if they were friends of the tariff—for the history of the Democratic party was essentially anti-tariff. It was very presumptuous in the Democratic party to undertake such a proceeding, when the fact could be shown that fourteen-fifths of the wages paid out to men engaged in industries were paid in the Republican States, counting New York at that number. Nevertheless the Democrats had come out before the people declaring that they were going to accomplish this great feat. President Cleveland announced in a message to the many causes which made such a movement necessary. He had spoken of the large surplus in the Treasury and of the fact that it would be necessary to have upon the people. Mr. Thurston agreed with Mr. Cleveland in his statement of the fact that the surplus in the Treasury was not a surplus, but a deficit. He said that this surplus should accrue in the United States Treasury from that it should flow in a stream from this country to England, under a system of free trade. He said that the balance of trade remained in favor of this country. From 1860 to 1880 there was not a year in which the balance of trade was not against this country. In the last year of President Arthur's administration the balance was \$120,000,000 in our favor.

President Cleveland had told the people that the foreign price of an article, with the tariff added, was what they had to pay for goods in this country. That, the speaker said, was a theory dispelled by Henry Clay forty years ago. All that was required to answer such a question was an appeal to a few examples. One of these was calico, which could be bought at wholesale at five cents and a half to four cents a yard, yet the tariff alone on it was five cents. Another example was that of quinine. At one time the tariff on quinine was but forty per cent, and there were very few manufacturers of it in this country. It sold then at \$7.50 per set of fifty-five pieces. The tariff was raised to sixty per cent, and the result was the establishment of a large number of factories in this country. In a short time you could buy the same set of quinine for \$1.35 retail. "I have," said the speaker, "an English carpenter in my employ, he having come from England about a year ago. I found that he had a box filled with American-made tools. He brought them from England. They were not only cheaper, than the American-made articles, but were better. The speaker then referred to salt, concerning which the Democrats were making such a fuss about having put it on the free list. The wholesale price of salt in this country ranged from 50 to 60 cents per barrel. Of this sum 25 cents was for the barrel itself. The duty on salt was 12 cents per hundred pounds. The speaker said that he wanted to cut the tariff down just enough so that foreign manufacturers could bring their goods into this country and pay the tariff on them in addition. That is what the Democrats did not want them to do. For every article of foreign manufacture sold in this country there was just that much work done by foreign laborers which might have been accomplished by and paid to unemployed workmen in this country. Another thing which the Democrats liked to say was that the tariff helped the manufacturer, but did not help the laborer. If that was so, why were the manufacturers of England the richest of any on the face of the globe and the laborers the poorest?

"We ought to be proud of the fact," said Mr. Thurston, "that we have a system in this country which enables our laboring men to do a little more than live and eat. They are able by means of the wages they receive to buy their homes, to clothe their wives and children neatly, and to send them to school. It is a great credit to the workingmen of this country that of education here are so easily within reach. American laborers are able to read the daily papers, where foreign laborers do not see a paper once a week. American laborers are thus able to study and plan for their own interests and learn what to do in order to compel capitalists to divide with them." [Applause.]

Mr. Miller's statement, said Mr. Thurston, that the farmer was a great sufferer by the tariff was a monstrous error; 95 per cent of what the farmer raised was sold in this country. His interest demanded that the American market be kept active, which could not be done unless the wage-earners of the country were enabled to purchase. A man could make nothing by preaching such a doctrine to the farmers of New England; one might as well preach to the men employed in the factories of that country. Bismarck had told the German government that the people was in his opinion due to their system of protection, and he had succeeded in prevailing that prevailing to a similar system. On account of this fact Democratic papers liked to compare the wages now being paid in England, a free-trade country, with those paid in Germany, with her system of protection. But it should be borne in mind that Germany had had protection but six years; during that time the men employed in the mines had increased on the average 10 per cent; in the same time the wages paid to English workmen had on the average decreased 15 per cent.

Mr. Thurston ridiculed the Democratic party for calling the Republicans a free-whisky party. Said he: "We have taken the tax off all liquor for any purpose." [Applause.] He also told the young men that they ought to enroll themselves behind the red banner, and he cautioned them against the red banner. "The red banner means danger ahead. When the auctioneer hangs up his goods, and we know that some poor family has been turned out of house and home. When the doctor puts the square red flag on the door of a house, we know there's small-pox inside the house. The red flag, in short, is the emblem of those who are anarchistic, and the enemies of the good government." In conclusion, he advised them to follow the flag which had withstood so many storms, and related the incident of the American who was upon the point of being executed, a few years ago, in the island of Cuba, in spite of the protests of the American minister, but just as they were about to fire the minister wrapped an American flag about the condemned man and told them to fire if they dared.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thurston's speech a short and roarsant talk was given by Mr. E. S. Taylor, one of the Chicago visitors, and the meeting then closed.

The Identity of Schwartz.

was then, in the yards of the company at Brightwood, says Schwartz, a rattle-brain sort of fellow, and that he is regarded by both Democratic and Republican yardmen as a meddler in people's affairs. "He is a noisy person," said Mr. Shaw, "and what he says is not heard by scarcely any of the men. It is doubted by a good many that Schwartz was in the employ of the company at the time of the strike. Ever since his affidavit was published, Charles Quant, foreman of the machine department, has been examining the Bee-line company's employ book of 1877, and has been unable to find Schwartz's name thereon. At the time of the strike he had been in this country but a short time, and a number of creditable Democratic yardmen here told me that he could not then speak or understand the English language, except a few words. They have told me also that he was uneducated and thick-headed, and that if he was in the employ of the company it was as a man of odd jobs. All parties, therefore, Schwartz, now that he finds himself about to be strangled, is frightened, and by his actions has proven that he made the affidavit at the instigation and on the statement of somebody else. When the strike occurred in the evening of the 23rd of June, and although I knew almost every man in the yards, I never knew Schwartz until several years afterward. If he was employed here I did not know it. He was discharged from the company's employ about two years ago. He was appointed postmaster at Brightwood under the administration of Mr. Harrison, but had dropped on account of incompetency. Every Democrat in the yards disbelieves Schwartz's statement in that affidavit. They have said to me personally that if they ever had any belief in the dollar-a-day slander it has all disappeared since that fool made his affidavit. Furthermore, they give Harrison credit for going before the conference board and saying, in regard to schedules paid by the company, in the presence of a committee of strikers, that the men were not receiving enough for their labor, and as such he was willing to go before the managers of the various roads and ask for an increase of wages."

An Outrage on the Labor Party.

Nothing so strongly indicates the fear of overwhelming defeat that pervades the Democratic county central committee as its action yesterday toward the Union Labor party of this county and district. A week ago a call was issued by that party for a congressional and county convention, the former to be held yesterday afternoon at the Brightwood Hotel. With the usual penchant for mean tricks the Democratic county committee organized a gang of ward bumpers, and ran them into the convention. When the nomination of a candidate for Congressman was taken up the Democrats proposed the endorsement of Hymus, and over the objection of every Union Labor man present passed a resolution endorsing him. The Union Labor men withdrew and announced that they would meet in the evening. An hour before the appointed time for the meeting last night, the leaders of the Democratic committee came to arrive in the court-house, ready, as they said, to convene a convention. "Gosse" Eden, who used to be Coy's first lieutenant, carried the key to the Criminal Courtroom, and refused to allow the Union Labor delegates to enter until a sufficient number of Democrats had arrived. He then unlocked the door, and about forty well-known Democratic ward-workers, headed by Eden and Ben Wilson, a court-house janitor, filed in to the room. As soon as the meeting was called to order a Democrat was placed in the chair by the leaders, and the Democratic county ticket was endorsed.

The Union Labor delegates, about twenty-five in number, although twice insulted by the Democratic gang, went peacefully from the court-house to the offices of the Leader, and there held the following ticket: Sheriff, Roy C. Harrison; treasurer, Michael Crosby; commissioners, Isaac Havestick and Peter Haab; coroner, Dr. Smith; assessor, W. P. Smith. A vacancy on the legislative ticket was filled by nominating George Harness, of Perry township. The following resolution with reference to the Democratic outrage of the afternoon was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the action of members of the Democratic party who this afternoon and evening by prearrangement of the Leader, crowded themselves into the Union Labor convention, and by force of numbers controlled it for a time in the interests of that party, meets our condemnation and contempt.

We condemn such action as unworthy honorable citizens of our Republic and dangerous to our liberties. We repudiate the pretended endorsement of the Union Labor party, and in no way sanctioned by it.

The business of the convention was completed by selecting James Mayer chairman and C. A. Johnson secretary. They then proceeded to the endorsement of the county convention the congressional convention was called to order. S. L. Jones presided. The speaker said that the Democrats had stolen the Union Labor party's paper, the Labor Signal, and now attempted to make Democrats throughout the district believe the party had endorsed Mr. Byrnes. "I object to you saying a Republican stole the Labor Signal," said C. A. Johnson. "The Democratic committee bought it." "Yes," said Mr. Jennings, "but they didn't get the proper owner. They bought it of one who assumed to own it."

The following resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn, in the broadest terms, the action of the convention, claiming to be representatives of the Union Labor party, in endorsing Mr. Byrnes for Congress this afternoon; and that it is the sense of this convention that we place in nomination a Union Labor candidate for Congress. After discussing the merits of several men who were proposed as a candidate, the convention adjourned, to meet again next Saturday evening, to make a nomination.

Eccles Robinson's Effective Speech.

At the corner of Washington and Mississippi streets, Friday evening, Eccles Robinson, of Pennsylvania, made one of the most effective speeches on the workman's position in this country. Mr. Robinson is an earnest Knight of Labor, high in the councils of the order, and holds the position of the national master workman of the Brass Molders' Assembly. He is young, but no one is more conversant with the needs of the workmen than he. His speech was, to some extent, unencumbered, notwithstanding the lack of advertising, as the meeting was arranged on the spur of the moment, he had a larger crowd than that which listened to the Democratic candidate for Governor in the same part of the city the preceding evening.

Mr. Robinson told his 300 hearers that he went on the stump in the interest of protection through a conviction of duty. He showed the falsity of the Democratic claim of that party being the true friends of labor. He contrasted the history of Democracy with that of the Republican party, and said that the latter had done what was doing and would do all things to ennoble labor, while the former had nothing to show in that direction but demagogical promises. He also contrasted the candidates of the two parties, and speaking of General Harrison he said he was the highest type of the Christian gentleman, one whose whole conduct was on a line of lofty principle.

The Democrats are prelateing," said Mr. Robinson.

"That this is not a campaign of personalities," said Mr. Robinson, "but a contest of ideas. Mr. Robinson paid considerable attention to change in values. Whenever they were reduced the workman suffered, the producer suffered, and if either was in debt the chance of meeting it was under such conditions largely lessened, for while values may go down debt may remain the same. Workmen who in prosperous times, have incurred debt to procure for themselves homes saw their way clear with wages, unless protected by the tariff, be returned to the burden of mortgage would remain a nightmare, leading in the end to a total loss of property."

The Laborer is doing is shown by a letter to Robinson Huston from LaPorte, in which a request is made to have him returned to the State.

"We want him again," said the writer, "as we are so well satisfied that he did us lots of good. His style of speaking seems to reach the laboring element. We have had no one this season that the people are so anxious to have back."

Has Left the Democrats.

Charles Lincoln says he is no longer a Democrat. He has resided in this city twenty-three years, and in that time has never voted anything but the straight Democratic ticket. At the time of his political change he was quartermaster of the so-called Democratic Regiment, and captain of Company B and First Ward Turpin Guards. Yesterday afternoon his name was enrolled as a member of the First Regiment Harrison and Hovey Guards. He joined them in time to march to the depot to meet the Chicago delegation. "I feel that my duty," said he to a Journal reporter last night, "as a soldier, to vote as I fought, and in the future I shall be found in line with the Republican party."

I have come to the conclusion that no true soldier could be a Democrat. As a soldier, I cannot give my support to a man who sent a substitute to the war and has voted so many deservingly pension bills."

Mr. Lincoln said further that Charles Bates, an leatherman, he had joined the Republican cause, came to the New Danion last night and began telling around that he would not

be true to the Republican party, whereupon Colonel Spahr, of the First Regiment, informed him of what Bates had said. He says then that he offered to leave Bates but the latter left the hotel to avoid him, and was seen no more. He strongly asserts that hereafter he will be found with the Republican army and will make a speech before the soldiers' meeting at Madison's hall to-morrow night. As the meeting he will tell why he has changed his political views.

An Engineer's Statement.

Willis T. LaRue, engineer at the Indianapolis steel-pulley-works, formerly an engineer on the Bee-line, and a man of excellent character, says that the statement that General Harrison said one dollar a day was enough for a laboring man is not true and he is willing to make affidavit to that effect. He was one of the strikers in 1887, and was chairman of the committee appointed by the locomotive engineers and firemen to represent their case in the conference to settle the troubles and he was as sure as any of the strikers at the time, but he did not care to see his name in the papers regarding the statement going the rounds. He had already been abused enough by his Democratic friends because he took so positive a stand about the matter. He was not a political friend of General Harrison, yet he did not like to see any man misrepresented as the General had been in regard to this matter.

An Aid to Democracy.

"It is curious how suddenly the Democrats have become interested in the cause of temperance," remarked an old observer last night as he stood near the entrance to Tomlinson Hall, and watched hundreds of well-known Democrats, including clerks in the government, State and county offices, file up the stairway and into the hall to hear Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who spoke there occasionally for the cause of temperance. The hall was about half filled, and fully three-fourths of those present were Democrats. They seemed to appreciate what Mrs. Gougar said, especially her denunciation of the Republican party. Their frequent applause indicated that much. Mrs. Gougar attempted to answer Anna Dickinson.

Political Notes.

Gen. Law Wallace, who has been in New York for some time, has returned. He remarked in conversation yesterday that he had confidence of both Indiana and New York going Republican.

Maj. John B. Glover and George Merritt addressed a fine meeting at North Indianapolis, Friday evening. The enthusiasm was intense, and there is a confidence expressed by the Republicans in that suburb that promise large gains in November.

The election of Mr. Harry Tischer, the Republican nominee for prosecutor, would be a real credit to the intelligence of the voters of Marion and Hendricks counties. He is an attorney of marked ability and a citizen of unimpeachable integrity.—Independent.

The Harrison Zouaves will receive their uniforms to-morrow and will be ready to take part in the meeting at Madison's hall, Tuesday evening.

The uniform is a nobby one of zouave pattern and nothing like it has ever been seen. It is after dark by the time the Harrison Zouaves are ready to take part in the meeting at Madison's hall, Tuesday evening. Dr. S. G. Woodward, of this city, who has been traveling and selling goods all over Michigan, with the exception of the extreme eastern portion of that State, says that the claim made by some Indiana Democrats that there is any chance at all for Cleveland carrying that State, is simply ridiculous. He talked with many Democrats, as well as with Republicans, while there during the past two months, and all agree that the State is Republican without any question.

The Union Labor delegates, in the city visiting relatives.

In conversation with a reporter yesterday he said that if the old soldiers in Indiana were anything near as unanimous for General Harrison as they are in Kansas, there could be no doubt of the Hoosier State going Republican. "In my own city of Indianapolis," said Mr. Woodward, "I have seen a post containing an aggregate of 500 members. Out of these 500 there are only five who will vote for Cleveland, two in one post, and three in the other."

Three Horses and a Buggy Stolen.

John Hanson, who lives in the neighborhood of Maywood, came to the city yesterday and hitched his horses near the West market. He remained here all day, and says that when he went for his team, at 10 o'clock last night, it was gone, but the wagon remained. One of the horses he values at \$250. The police were notified. A horse and buggy were also stolen from Homer Hogert, who lives three miles south of the city. Hogert reported the loss of his animal and buggy when he was out for his team last night that he had hitched his horse near Ryan's feed store so he could attend the meeting at Tomlinson Hall, and that when he returned the animal and buggy were missing. He claims the value of the horse is \$150.

Waited for His Change.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Shear entered George Stahl's saloon, corner of Yandes street and Mallott avenue, and ordered drinks amounting to forty cents. He claimed that he gave Stahl a ten dollar bill, which he could not cash, and a man named Jones was sent out to get the bill changed. Jones, Shear says, failed to return. Stahl was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. He gave bond for his appearance before the Mayor to-morrow morning.

He was Not Overcome.

Dr. Denison, who attended the members of the McIntyre family, suffering from natural gas, was not affected, as stated, by the poison. He it was, he says, who on reaching the house took the people from the room where the gas was, and gave them plenty of air by raising the windows.

Lecture on Ireland.

Alice May Quinn, a lady of eloquent speech and thoroughly acquainted with the condition of Ireland, will lecture on Thursday evening at Paffin's Hall on Ireland and America.

New parlor goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

For Underwear Nobody in the State has as large, complete and good an assortment of gentlemen's underwear as Paul H. Krane, 26 and 28 North Pennsylvania street. Mr. Krane imports the best of English and French novelties and sells the best trade in the city.

By prompt attention to details, first-class service and reasonable charges, Mr. Tutewiler has won for himself a place in the front rank as an undertaker.

He has severed his connection with the rooms on Pennsylvania street and opened a suite of rooms in the Cyclopedia Place building, near the new court house. His new funeral car, which was greatly admired at the Exposition, is a marvel of beauty. Without going into details, Mr. Tutewiler is ready, day or night, to give prompt attention to any calls that may be entrusted to his care. He is a safe man to recommend. Telephone 216, or call at 72 West Market street.

CINCINNATI and return \$2.50—C. H. & D.

Wrought Steel Ranges.—The "M. & D." wrought steel ranges: all kinds of fuel, including natural gas. Send for list of references. Heating stoves of all kinds, and "Howa" ventilating base-burners. Do not buy till you see it. "Happy Thought" cast ranges, "Success" gas-cool natural gas stoves. Wm. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 S. Meridian st.

Sullivan's NEW FALL GOODS

Twenty-five hundred Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Wraps and Jackets, all the newest and latest Fall and Winter styles, just opened.

Ladies' Raglans, plain and braided, from \$6 to \$25.
Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets from \$4 up.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets from \$1.75 to \$10.
Ladies' English Seal Plush Jackets from \$12 up.
Ladies' English Seal Plush Sacques \$20 to \$45.
Ladies' English Seal Plush Wraps \$12 to \$40.
Ladies' Cloth Wraps from \$5 up.
Ladies' Beaded Silk Wraps, fur trimmed, \$20 to \$40.
Children's Gretchens, Raglans, Newmarkets and Jackets, all sizes, from 2 to 18 years, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$20.
Handsome stock of New Woolen Shawls, single and double, in a great variety of styles and colorings.
Wool Shawls from \$1 to \$12 each.
Ladies' and Misses' Jerseys, in black and colors, plain, beaded and braided.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Priestley's Black Silk-Warp Henriettas and other fabrics for mourning wear.
Ecroyd's English Silk-Warp Henriettas, in all the new and staple colors, at \$1 and \$1.25 per yard. Both 40 inches wide—excellent value.
All-wool Henrietta Cloths, all colors, from 50c to \$1 per yard.
At 75c two cases Henrietta Cloths, 46 inches wide, all wool, heavy cloth, choicest shades. These are a bargain.
Ladies' Cloths, in all colors, shades and mixtures, from 35c up to fine grades at 50c.
We offer a particular bargain in Ladies' Cloth, 50 inches wide, all wool and a good cloth.
French Cashmeres, from cream to black, in the best makes, from 45c up.
Best make of Tricots, 36 and 50 inches wide, from 35c up.
TWENTY CASES AMERICAN DRESS GOODS in new and staple goods, from 8½c to \$1 per yard.
Large lines Plaids and Check Dress Goods from 10c to \$1.50 per yard.

BLACK SILKS

The manufacturer was willing to stand a loss to reduce stock.
We have just made a large purchase of fine Black Silks and will sell them 25 per cent. less than regular price. These are the Cashmere Princess Silks, the production of the well-known

A. GIRAUD & CO.

These goods are made from pure Italian Silk. There is no question about their wearing well. We will guarantee every yard of them. The prices were \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.37, \$2.50, \$2.65. Now you can buy them at 95c, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.45, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$1.85, \$1.95. Note that even the lowest grades quoted are all fine goods. Please to examine these, whether you want a Black Silk or not.
Colored Silks from 25c per yard up.
Our 20-inch Gros Grain Silk at \$1 is the best value in the country. See it if you want a first-class Colored Silk.
Surah Silks, special line, at 47c, in all colors from cream to black. These are extra good for the money.
One hundred and fifty pieces new Silk Plushes for Dresses and Combination, fine goods, in all colors, at 48c, 60c and \$1.15.

A BIG PURCHASE OF PLUSHES

Having bought a large lot of 400 pieces, last of a large importer's line, at 25c on the dollar, will place them on sale Monday morning for 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c, former price \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.
Come and see the Greatest Bargains ever offered in this line of goods.

SULLIVAN'S

PHILADELPHIA STORE

6 and 8 West Washington Street.

SEALSKIN EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE, JACKETS

In variety of shapes and choice designs, trimmed and untrimmed. Also Persian and other fancy Jackets, at very moderate prices. Fashion-plates, descriptive catalogue, and price-list. Orders by mail, or information desired, will receive special and prompt attention. When customers are known to the house, or satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

(Established A. D. 1820.)
184 Fifth Avenue,
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72 W. Market st.—Cyclopedia Place—Telephone 216
29th September.
REMARQUE Artists' Proofs of a beautiful New Etching by HAMILTON HAMILTON. Just received by J. M. BOWLES, 1 North Meridian st. Price-lists of Engravings and Photographs mailed free. Visitors invited.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

Invite all, for themselves, to fill this in to suit the fancy. If the fancy is sluggish, call at this well-known establishment and see the facts—facts in Draperies, Wall-Papers and Carpets beautiful enough to stimulate any fancy, durable enough to stay with you the year round, and varied enough in price to suit a wide range of pocket-books.

SPANN & CO'S

Woodlawn Lots

On English, Span, Fletcher, Hoyt and Lexington avenues, between Linden and Reid streets, are selling rapidly, and many beautiful dwellings have been erected this season. Streets all made; street-cars pass the addition; fine shade trees on many of the lots. Lots, \$400 to \$800. We will sell on small payment down and monthly payments.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO
34 East Market Street.

THE NEW YORK STORE

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

CLOAK DEPARTMENT Shawl Department

— WE HAVE THE —
LATEST STYLES

NEWEST IDEAS

— IN —
CLOAKS SHAWLS

WRAPS

— AND —
LADIES SHAWLS

CHILDREN

— IN —
PLUSH CLOAKS

BEST COLOR, BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE, BEST STYLE.

— AND —
PLUSH WRAPS

SHAWLS

— IN —
BEST COLOR, BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE, BEST STYLE.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

— AND —
PLUSH WRAPS

SHAWLS

— IN —
BEST COLOR, BEST QUALITY, BEST VALUE, BEST STYLE.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

DRESS GOODS

Dress Goods, in all colors, at 50c.
Dress Goods, half wool, 10c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.
Dress Goods, in shades, very stylish, 12½c.

48-inch all-wool Cloths, 50c.
Black Dress Goods of all kinds at real bargains.
French Fashions, real, 45c.
Embossed Velveteens, 25c.
Black Velveteens, 25c.
The Gold, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25c.
Satinets, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45 and 50c.
Wide-width Dress Goods in great variety, at 25c.
30-inch all-wool Sackings, 40c.
Tricots, 35, 45 and 50c.

White Flannels, 10c.
Table Linens from 12½c up.
Just received a new line Indigo Blue Prints, 5c.
Just opened, a case of the celestials, S. & R. ladies and gentlemen's GLOVES, CORSETS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. See our prices.

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Come and see new goods at the lowest prices.

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